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at home than in the presentation of the elements. In fact the later chapters of the book are written in much more simple style than are the beginning chapters.

Without doubt this text should find a place in the library of every teacher and practitioner of accounting. The profession is indebted to the author for his stimulating and inspiring treatise. The literature of accounting would be benefited by the production of more books which emphasize fundamentals rather than technique and detail.

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The Organization of the Boot and Shoe Industry in Massachusetts before 1875. BLANCHE EVANS HAZARD. Harvard University Press. 1921.

Since shoemakers as a class have been unique among artisans for their high standard of life and thought, this study has a human interest not common in monographs. The book is the outcome of ten years of research, and is a model of scientific workmanship. It is also unusually readable because enough details of local history are woven in to give a setting for the main theme; moreover, the footnotes are full of interesting personal facts and comments. The device of opening each chapter with a summary of the contents acts like a searchlight, as someone has said, lighting up the reader's path ahead. There is a very careful index. The sources of the information gathered are classified at the end, and consist mainly of the oral testimony of individual shoemakers (many of them octogenarians), old account books, private business papers, statistics, letters, newspaper files, and official records. Extracts from the most valuable and least accessible of these are included, among other documents, as appendices; they occupy half the volume, and are a mine of valuable material for students seeking data on social and economic conditions.

The history of this ancient industry seems to the author to verify inductively the stages of industrial evolution set forth by Karl Bücher (p. vii). It is these stages that are traced with abundant illustration at every point. During the early colonial days shoes were produced for home consumption only, either by the head of the household or by itinerant cobblers. By 1750 this home stage had merged into the handicraft stage in which the shoemaker dealt directly with his market. The coming of the Revolution, independence, and the

tariff greatly enlarged the market and transformed the business between 1760 and 1810 into a capitalistic industry undertaken for profits. From then on, though the domestic worker still made the complete shoe, it was a capitalist-merchant who supplied the tools and materials, and marketed the product. The discussion of this period throws much light on trade with the southern states, the West Indies, and South America, and investments in lands in Maine, or Texas, or Louisiana. Development from 1810 to the Civil War was marked chiefly by the rise of the central shop whose function was to cut stock, deliver it to domestic workers in their little shops called "ten-footers," and to inspect work. This period, broken in two by the panic of 1837, also saw further specialization, standardization, the introduction of machinery, and the appearance of subsidiary trades. The increasing need of central supervision evolved the factory stage of production by the late 50's. The closing chapter contains a review of the careers of a few typical shoemakers and sketches briefly the St. Crispin order, the origin of which the author believes was due to the failure of the shoe workers to realize the new problems and risks to the manufacturers involved in the new factory system. Miss Hazard has not extended her searching analysis to labor problems within the industry. They are touched upon only incidentally. It is noteworthy that there was no legislative struggle here as in England to prevent the capitalizing of the industry, because of the virtual absence here of the guild system (p. 27).

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The Evolution of Civilization. By JOSEPH McCABE. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1922.

It was to be expected that the success of Mr. H. G. Wells's *Outlines of History* would arouse a host of imitators equally expert to make rough places smooth and equally ready to deliver a final judgment on everything from the amoeba to Napoleon Bonaparte. In a way the disciple has even improved on the master, for he offers a sort of elixir of Wells in the hope of a history of mankind which will almost go into your waistcoat pocket. Undeniably the neatness of the little volume is very impressive. With firm hand the author drags that boastful animal, man, from the metaphysical heights where he has delighted to linger and sets him down in the physical universe of